

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Looking Ahead

By Walter E. Myer

SOMETIME, in a few months or a few years, you will probably go out looking for a job. The employer with whom you talk will want to know all that he can find out about you. He will depend in part upon his own impression, but he will not stop at that. He will ask for references; for the names of principals, teachers, or others who know you.

The employer will send to these persons blanks with questions about you, about your grades, your intelligence, your skill in various lines, your character and personality. Among the questions this one is sure to appear: "Does the applicant get along well with other people?" That is a question which is rarely if ever left out.

The answer is extremely important. If one is not cooperative it is hard for him to get a job or to hold one. It is harder still for him to earn and receive promotions. More workers fail because they are not cooperative than because they lack ability or skill. It behooves everyone, therefore, to learn the difficult art of cooperation early in life before habits are firmly fixed.

If you are looking forward to a vocation, why not get the jump on your future employer by asking yourself a few questions before he has a chance at you? Here are a few which you might consider:

When you are working with other people, do you insist on having your own way at every important point? If so, you will have plenty of trouble. You may state your own position—you should do that—but if others do not agree with you, are you willing to compromise? Can you go along with your associates if they do not accept all of your ideas?



Walter E. Myer

Are you quick to anger, or is your temper under control? Can you argue without quarreling? Do you avoid sarcasm in conversation and discussion?

Are you a "knocker"? If you don't like the way things are going, do you cause all the trouble you can about it or do you discuss the difficulties in a quiet, constructive way?

If you hear something to the detriment of a friend, an employer or a fellow worker, do you peddle the gossip about or do you keep the information to yourself—providing the matter does not directly concern you? Ponder this question carefully, for much depends upon your answer.

Are you loyal to your school or your employer or to your fellow students or fellow workers? Do you stand by your friends? Are you concerned about their success as well as your own? Do you turn against them on slight provocation, or do you steadfastly support them so long as your conscience permits you to do so?

Are you really determined to "get along with people"? You can do it if you cultivate good will, poise and unfailing friendliness.



MODERN LIFE is based on steel

TWA PHOTO

A Shortage of Steel

U. S. Officials and Industrialists Debate Whether the Federal Government Should Act to Overcome Scarcity

A GREAT deal of attention is now being focused on the hard-pressed American steel industry. Was President Truman serious when he said that the government may decide to construct and operate some steel plants of its own? Why do we still have a shortage of this vital metal? How long is the shortage likely to continue? Are the nation's steel producers doing as much as they can to overcome it?

These questions are being discussed and debated by businessmen, government officials, and the general public. As a first step toward understanding exactly what the problem is about, we need to fix in mind a number of basic facts. For example, how much of the metal are we now making?

Last year the United States produced more steel than did all other countries of the world combined. Our output, 88½ million tons, set a new peacetime record. If the steel made in American plants during 1948 had been distributed evenly among our people, every man, woman, and child in the nation would have received a 1,200-pound block of it.

Despite this record-breaking production, the demand for steel is still greater than the output. Not only are the American people buying products made from this metal on a larger scale than ever before in time of peace, but Europeans are also depending heavily upon the steel produced in U. S. plants.

The nations participating in the European Recovery Program are using millions of tons of steel in the form of freight cars, trucks, tractors, building materials, and other items. The European countries are working to

build up their own steel-producing capacity, but even the construction of plants for this purpose requires tons and tons of steel from the United States.

Gigantic as it is, the American steel industry has not been able to meet all these demands. It is difficult to say exactly how much more of the metal could have been used last year than was produced, but its scarcity held down production in a number of industries.

If, for example, automobile manufacturers could have obtained as much steel as they wanted last year, a larger number of cars and trucks would have been produced. In recent winters, Eastern cities have sometimes found themselves short of petroleum products and natural gas. One reason is that there has not been enough steel to build pipelines from the oil and gas fields to the homes and factories of consumers.

Among business firms that need steel, there is keen competition for the limited supply which is available. The steel industry and the government have agreed to set aside certain amounts of the metal for essential uses, such as national defense and foreign aid. The rest is sold without restrictions.

President Truman turned his attention to the steel industry during his first speech to the present Congress. He said that our lawmakers should carefully study "the adequacy of production facilities for materials in critically short supply, such as steel." He added that it might prove necessary for the government to encourage, by

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Hard Job Ahead For South Korea

With U. S. Help, New Government Strives for Strong, Democratic Nation

ALLEN RAYMOND, Far Eastern correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, recently expressed the following opinions on Korea:

"Whatever remains of civilization in Korea is there by grace of the American Army and the American people. If the Army pulls out entirely before training and equipping an adequate defense force for the new South Korean Republic, all civilization that would be recognizable to the average citizen of the Western world will vanish quickly. So will the people in Korea who have believed in America and its institutions. They will be liquidated.

"I would give little for the life of Dr. Syngman Rhee, the nation's first President. General Lee Bum Suk, Prime Minister and Defense Minister, might live a little longer and emerge as a dictator in a state that would be indistinguishable from the other slave states of this earth—except its subjects would be poorer and more ignorant. When the American soldier embarks from that barren peninsula of Korea, a long night will befall it."

At the present time, there is no indication that the 30,000 American troops in southern Korea will be withdrawn in the near future. They are remaining there at the invitation of the Korean government. Its leaders feel, as Correspondent Raymond does, that if U. S. soldiers leave, the Communists will take over southern Korea just as they now control the northern part of the country.

The Russians make a big point of the fact that they have already withdrawn their troops from northern Korea. Everyone knows, however, that they dominate this area just as effectively as if their soldiers remained there. The Korean Communists are in complete control of the

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A Korean farmer

ACME

Should the Nation's Steel Industry Expand?

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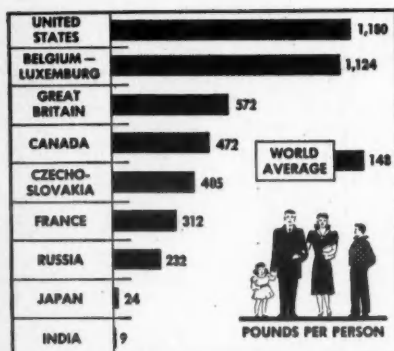
lending money, the building of new steel plants. More startling was his suggestion that the government might even consider building steel works of its own.

Certain Americans support the President's plan to have the government act quickly in expanding the steel-producing facilities. Congress already has before it a measure that would provide federal loans to private companies and local governments for the construction of steel mills and other industrial plants.

Economists who work in the U. S. Departments of Agriculture and of Labor believe that by 1950 our nation should be producing 100 million tons of steel per year. This would represent an increase of about 11½ million tons over what was produced in 1948. If you were to ask one of these economists to explain his views, he would probably answer somewhat as follows:

"Everyone agrees that we do not have enough steel now. Steelmakers argue that the shortage is temporary—that it will be ended within 18 months, or possibly a year. They are afraid to start an adequate program for expanding their industry. They fear that a depression may come, sharply reducing the nation's steel needs and leaving them with idle, expensive plants.

"This attitude of the steel producers, though, may actually help to bring on such a depression as they fear. To keep our nation prosperous, we must keep factories busy and workers employed. In order to do this we must

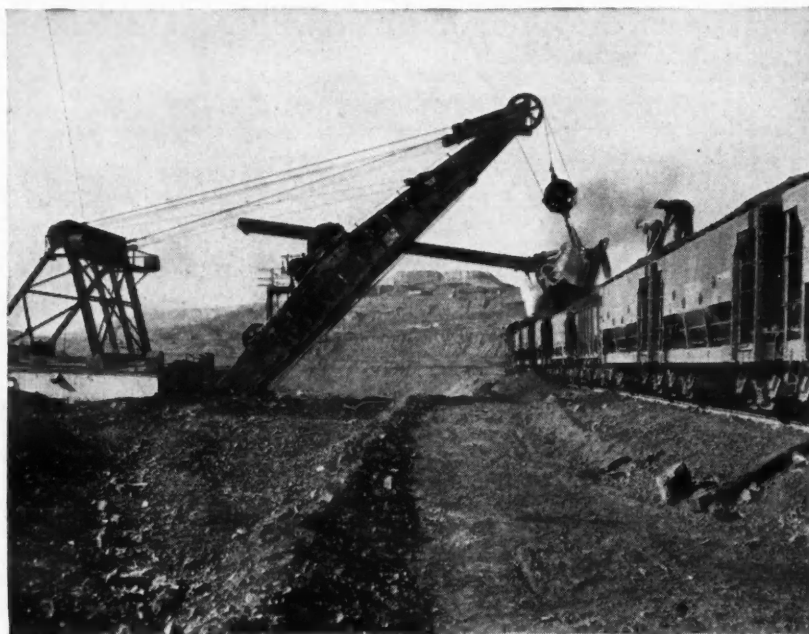


THE UNITED STATES produces more steel per person than does any other nation

have plenty of steel—more than is now being made. A shortage of steel prevents, and will continue to prevent, existing factories from running at full capacity. It will hinder the building of new ones. It will mean fewer jobs for our people than would be available if steel were plentiful.

"Because steel is scarce, it is expensive. Manufacturers who use large quantities of it must, therefore, charge high prices for their goods. The time may come when few people can afford to pay such high prices. Then these manufacturers will feel that they have to cut their production, and thus large numbers of men and women will find themselves out of work.

"Many leaders of the steel industry greatly underestimated the amount of steel that our nation would need during World War II. They said that the wartime expansion program, which the federal government sponsored, was unnecessary. But new plants, publicly built during the 1940's, helped in the winning of the war and they have been



THE WORLD'S LARGEST open pit iron ore mine is this one at Hibbing, Minnesota

working to meet our peacetime needs ever since the fighting ended.

"Steelmakers are still underestimating the nation's needs. They say that they intend to defeat the steel shortage through a 2-million-ton increase of their production capacity by the end of 1950. This increase will not be large enough for America's long-range peacetime requirements, and it certainly would not be adequate if another war should come.

"If steel producers cannot see the need for a greater boost in their output, then the government must take steps to make sure that the nation gets enough of this all-important metal. Possibly it can do this by offering to lend money to steel manufacturers who are willing to expand their mills. It may be necessary, however, for the government itself to construct steelmaking facilities."

Some steel company officials agree, in part at least, with these views. They believe that a very great increase in steel output is needed, but they do not want the government to enter the industry. They believe that the government should encourage plant expansion by making laws that would ease the tax burdens of any company which sets up new steel plants or expands its old ones.

Other leaders in the steel industry take an entirely different view, one which may be expressed somewhat as follows:

"In 1948 the United States had 7 per cent of the world's population and 55 per cent of the world's steel output. It is true that we could have used even more new steel last year than was produced. The same situation probably will exist throughout 1949. Nevertheless, the scarcity we are experiencing is temporary. It is being overcome in two ways.

"First, the extraordinary demand for steel is gradually being satisfied. During World War II, Americans had to get along without new automobiles and many other items made largely of steel. Now they are buying these products in abnormal quantities to make up for wartime shortages. The civilian needs which had to be neglected during the war are rapidly being filled, however, and the demand for

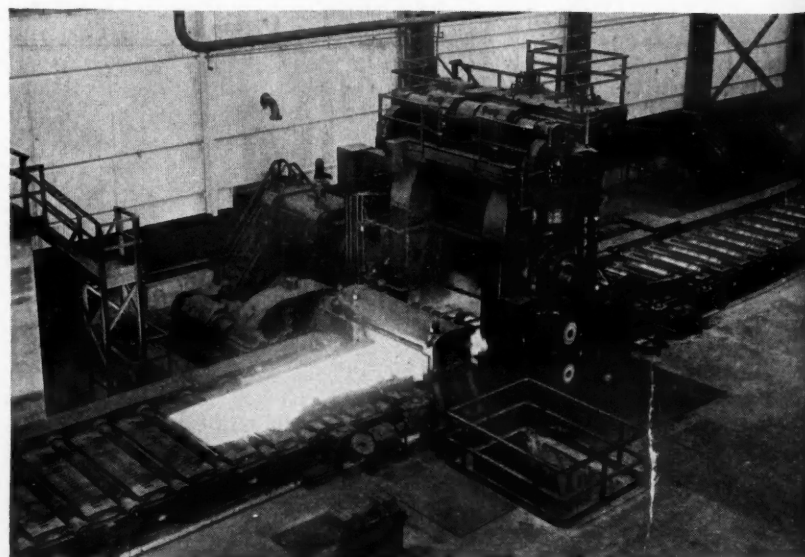
steel products is certain to decline gradually in the near future.

"Second, America's steel-producing capacity is increasing. In 1949 the industry is likely to set an all-time output record of 93 million tons. This falls short of the 100 million tons which government economists say we shall need; but from a long-range point of view the government estimate is ridiculously high.

"A large share of the steel we now produce is going to the European nations that are receiving aid under the Marshall Plan. Those countries are building up their own steelmaking capacity, and eventually will not need to buy so much from us.

Expansion Slow

"The great expansion program which certain government officials suggest cannot possibly be carried out soon enough to relieve the present shortage. It takes a long time to build iron and steel works. Moreover, it takes a tremendous amount of steel. If we use millions of tons of the metal for the construction of massive steel-making machinery, we shall make the present shortage worse. By the time the new equipment could be ready for use, it probably would not be needed. Time, money, and steel would have been wasted.



OUR STEEL MILLS are breaking all peacetime production records

"Finally, the suggestion that government steel plants be constructed is a dangerous one. Such a project would represent government invasion of a field that should definitely be left to private enterprise. It has no proper place in America's peacetime economy."

These are, briefly, the conflicting views that one hears when he sets out to learn what should be done about our steel shortage. The problem involved is both difficult and important. The way in which it is solved will deeply affect our nation's prosperity in time of peace, and its ability to produce enough weapons if war should come.

Famed Hoop Coach

Coach Adolph Rupp has another outstanding basketball team this year at the University of Kentucky. Although the Wildcats—as the Kentucky team is known—have not won all of their games this year, they are still regarded as one of the best college fives in the nation. When the post-season tournaments are held in March, Rupp is expected to have his team in the thick of the fight for national honors.

Since Rupp started coaching basketball at Kentucky in 1930, his teams have won more than 80 per cent of their games. Last year the Wildcats won the collegiate championship of the nation and were barely nosed out by the Phillips Oilers of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, in the final game of the Olympic try-outs. Rupp was chosen as one of the coaches of the U. S. Olympic team, and five of his Kentucky players were on the squad.

A native of Kansas, Rupp played basketball in high school and later at the University of Kansas. A keen student of the game, he turned in such a fine record as a high school coach in Illinois that the University of Kentucky employed him. In the past 18 years, his teams have won the Southeast Conference championship more than half the time.

The Kentucky coach is excitable, and fidgets and "worries" on the bench while the Wildcats are playing. Many years ago the high school team he coached lost while he was wearing a blue suit, but they won when he was clad in brown. Rupp has worn brown suits ever since.



SEVEN of the women who are members of the House of Representatives. Sitting, left to right, are: Katherine St. George, Republican of New York; Reva Beck Bosone, Democrat of Utah; Frances P. Bolton, Republican of Ohio; Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican of Massachusetts; Mary T. Norton, Democrat of New Jersey. Standing are: Cecil M. Harden, Republican of Indiana; and Chase Going Woodhouse, Democrat of Connecticut. In the center column below are pictures of Senator Margaret Chase Smith, Republican of Maine; and Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democrat of California.

Women Members of 81st Congress

Five Republicans and Four Democrats in Group

NINE women are now carrying out their duties as lawmakers in the 81st Congress. Eight are members of the House of Representatives, and one—Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine—is a senator. On only one other occasion—in 1945—have the voters sent as many women to our national legislature.

Of the nine women seated in the 81st Congress, seven have served previously, while two are newcomers to the nation's capital. By party affiliation, the feminine delegation is closely balanced with five Republicans and four Democrats. All of the congresswomen bear the title of "Mrs."

Margaret Chase Smith of Maine is the first woman to serve in the Senate since the retirement of Hattie Caraway of Arkansas four years ago. Although she is a newcomer to the upper house, Mrs. Smith is well-versed in Congressional procedure. She has served as a Republican member of the House of Representatives for more than eight years.

Mrs. Smith was originally elected to the House upon the death of her husband in 1940 to fill out his unexpired term. Later the voters of her district sent her back for four full terms. As a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, she toured the Pacific during the war and made several valuable recommendations.

As a senator, Mrs. Smith is serving on the important Republican policy committee which maps out party strategy. A pleasant, unassuming person, she is the first woman ever to have served in both bodies of Congress.

Mary T. Norton of New Jersey has been in Congress longer than any of her feminine colleagues. Now serving her 25th year in the House of Representatives, she was the first woman the Democrats ever sent to Congress.

Mrs. Norton is particularly interested in labor legislation and has sponsored a number of laws in this field. She is chairman of the important House Labor Committee. A hard worker, she plays little part in the social life of the capital. Mrs. Norton makes her home in Jersey City.

Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts runs a close second to Mrs. Norton in length of service. A Republi-

can, she was first elected in June, 1925, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband.

In World War I, Mrs. Rogers served overseas with the Red Cross, working with disabled soldiers. Ever since that time she has been deeply interested in veterans' affairs, and in the 80th Congress served as chairman of the House Veterans Committee. Because she sponsored the legislation calling for creation of the Women's Army Corps, she has been called "Mother of the Wacs."

Frances P. Bolton, Republican of Ohio, is now beginning her fifth term in the House of Representatives. One of the richest members of Congress, she has given freely of her wealth for a number of worthy projects. She is interested in nursing and some years ago gave more than a million dollars to endow a school of nursing at Western Reserve University.

Other fields in which Mrs. Bolton is interested include public health, social service, and education. As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, she visited the Near East and reported on conditions there a few years ago.



Margaret Smith and Helen Douglas

Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democrat of California, has been a member of Congress since 1945. An eloquent speaker, she is well-known for her achievements in private life. Before entering politics, she was successful as a Broadway actress and as a singer.

In the past few years Mrs. Douglas has been a leader in the struggle to improve the nation's housing and to lower the cost of living. Her interest in foreign affairs led to her appointment as an alternate delegate to the first General Assembly of the United Nations in America.

Katherine St. George, a New York State Republican, is now starting her second term in the House. Before going into politics, she was for some years treasurer of her husband's Wall Street brokerage concern and was active in civic affairs.

Elected to Congress in 1946, Mrs. St. George has shown particular interest in education and foreign affairs. Although a first cousin of the late Franklin Roosevelt, she has always been a Republican.

Chase Going Woodhouse of Connecticut is back in Congress after a two years' absence. She served in 1945 and 1946. She is a Democrat.

Mrs. Woodhouse is a former professor of economics at Smith and Connecticut Colleges. Last summer she spent several months in Germany at the invitation of U. S. Army authorities, working with women's civic organizations in that country. A small, slim woman with fluffy, white hair, Mrs. Woodhouse had the backing of farm and labor organizations in her campaign last fall. She is especially interested in prices and housing.

Cecil M. Harden, Republican of Indiana, is one of the two newcomers among the women in Congress. Her election last November marked the first time she had ever run for a political office. However, she had been active in state political affairs for many years.

Mrs. Harden is particularly interested in public welfare, veterans' work, and education. She has a son, who is a doctor, and two grandchildren. She has always lived in Covington, Indiana, where she once taught in an elementary school.

Reva Beck Bosone, Democrat of Utah, is—like Mrs. Harden—a newcomer to Washington. Because, as a girl, she liked debating, she became a lawyer. She served for some time as a judge in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Bosone's first political office was a seat in the Utah state legislature. There she was the only woman ever to be elected floor leader of her party. She was responsible for the passage of an unemployment insurance law and a minimum wage statute for women and children.

—By HOWARD O. SWEET.

Tune In!

ARTHUR GODFREY, who outshines the talent that he parades each week on CBS, is sometimes called "the hardest-working man in radio," and he may soon have a similar title in television. He has recently turned to video and is already a big success.

Godfrey is noted for the way in which he "kids" the commercials. Advertisers found that Godfrey's bantering attracted far more attention to their product than did the usual type of advertising announcements.

★ ★ ★

Television people who cover indoor sports or news events are getting tired of reading in the papers about "the bright television lights" that caused the spectators at the event a lot of discomfort. The truth of the matter is that when there are such bright lights present they're almost invariably put there for the newsreels.

Nearly all television cameras used in remote pickup programs these days are so sensitive that they require less, not more, light than does the human eye. This isn't true of newsreels.

★ ★ ★

The Procter and Gamble Co. is the biggest spender in radio. Its pro-



ARTHUR GODFREY, often called "the hardest-working man in radio"

grams now on the air cost 14 million dollars a year.

★ ★ ★

A new program series entitled "Your Health Today" is now being offered on NBC in cooperation with the American Medical Association. The show, which is heard Saturday afternoons, emphasizes health problems of the modern American family.

★ ★ ★

Here's a contest that will interest high school students in all recognized public, private and parochial schools. They are eligible to compete in the annual contest of the American Association for the United Nations, which this year will be co-sponsored by NBC.

The contest will start on April 1, when written examinations on the UN will be given in local high schools. State winners will be selected April 29, and national winners will be chosen not later than May 20. A trip to Europe will be the first prize, and there will be a number of other awards.

Special material will be sent free of charge to each school registering for the contest with A. A. U. N., 45 East 65 Street, New York City.

—By GEORGE EDSON.

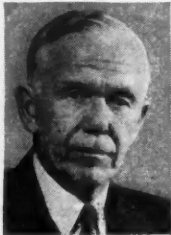
The Story of the Week

Marshall in Retirement

General George C. Marshall is now in Puerto Rico, taking a much deserved rest, after spending more than 45 years in the service of his country. He is living quietly, recovering from the operation which some weeks ago caused him to resign as Secretary of State.

Few men have made such a major contribution to our country as General Marshall. An Army officer since 1901, he held the top-ranking position in the U. S. Army in World War II. As Chief of Staff, he had over-all direction of the campaigns conducted by the Army in all parts of the world. President Truman recently called him "the outstanding man" of World War II.

After his retirement from the Army three years ago, General Marshall was sent to China in a vain attempt to bring the civil war there to an end. Later, as Secretary of State, he drew up the postwar recovery plan that bears his name and directed our foreign relations through a difficult period. He also brought about closer unity of the Latin American countries by helping to form a defense pact among them last year.



Marshall

The former secretary is 68 years old. He is expected to remain in retirement, but he will probably be available from time to time for advice on military matters and on our relations with foreign countries.

Prospects for China?

Now that the Chinese Communists have achieved a decisive military victory in their country, what may be expected of their political leadership? The pessimistic answer to this question is that China will work hand in hand with Russia, and that these two heavily populated nations will be allies in case of a war between East and West.

The *New York Times*, however, feels that the situation may not be as menacing as it seems. Here is a summary of what this newspaper thinks may happen:

In the beginning at least, China will probably operate under a mild form of communism. There is no large city working class in that country, and it is from the workers (the *proletariat*) that the Communists draw their main strength.

Mao Tse-tung, the outstanding Communist leader in China, has indicated that he plans to extend the land reforms which have already been carried out in areas under his control. There is no immediate prospect, though, that he will eliminate private ownership of small businesses and industries.

The Communists will seek to eradicate old ways of thought and life in China and to educate the population for modern living. They will also move as fast as they can to mechanize farming so as to lift the standard of living. American capital would be

very valuable in speeding this program, and the Communists know that such capital would not be forthcoming if they adopted extreme methods or let the Soviet government dominate them.

The Chinese Communists will undoubtedly be friendly with Russia, but they are extremely nationalistic and thus are not likely to take orders from Moscow. If the Soviet leaders go too far in trying to control China, they may meet with the same type of opposition that they have encountered from Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia.

Such is the viewpoint of the *New York Times*. The same opinions are held by other observers, but many Americans feel that a Communist-controlled China is certain to cause serious trouble for the United States in the future.

British Newspapers

British newspapers are now receiving more newsprint than at any time since the war. Under a recent government ruling, they were given a 25 per cent increase in their weekly supply. They are using it to give their readers more news, pictures, and special articles.

They are also using some of the space to publish comics. Some persons criticize the British press for this use of the paper, but the publishers feel their readers deserve light features after the austere reading diet they have had.

Despite this increase, British papers are still much smaller in size than those in the United States. For example, the *London Times* publishes only eight pages on an average day, the *London Daily Telegraph* six. The *New York Times*, on the other hand, has 40 pages on a normal weekday and the *Washington Post* has 34. Other big city papers in the United States vary from 28 to 44 pages.

The British press suffers from a shortage of newsprint largely because it does not have the foreign money with which to buy all it needs. It obtains a good portion of its supply of paper from the United States and Canada.



SKI ENTHUSIASTS enjoy the protection of the National Ski Patrol System (see note on this page)

Patrolmen on Skis

The National Ski Patrol System, an organization well known to the country's thousands of ski enthusiasts, is now recruiting and training new members. The recruits, after proper instruction, will become "patrolmen," and will help the system in its efforts to make skiing conditions as safe as possible.

A ski patrol operates in every one of the nation's skiing centers. Each patrol consists of from 10 to 100 men and women who have volunteered to serve without pay. Their duties are to patrol the ski trails and report any dangerous spots. At the end of each day, they make a "trail sweep"—an inspection of all ski paths to make sure that no one has been hurt and left behind in the snow.

Since its organization in 1936, the National Ski Patrol System has helped more than 1,200 people who have been injured in skiing accidents. Thirty-four persons owe their lives to the fact that they were discovered by patrol members when lying helpless on remote mountain trails.

Early in World War II, members of the NSPS were organized into Amer-

ica's first infantry regiment trained to fight on skis. Later, this group was enlarged to become the 10th Mountain Division, which fought with great distinction in the Italian campaign.

Salary Boosts

The three top officials in our government are now receiving higher pay as the result of recent action by Congress. The individuals whose compensations have been increased are President Truman, Vice President Barkley, and Speaker of the House Rayburn.

President Truman's salary is now \$100,000 a year. Formerly it was \$75,000. The tax-free expense allowance available to him has been raised from \$40,000 to \$90,000 annually. The salary increase is the first one granted a Chief Executive since 1909.

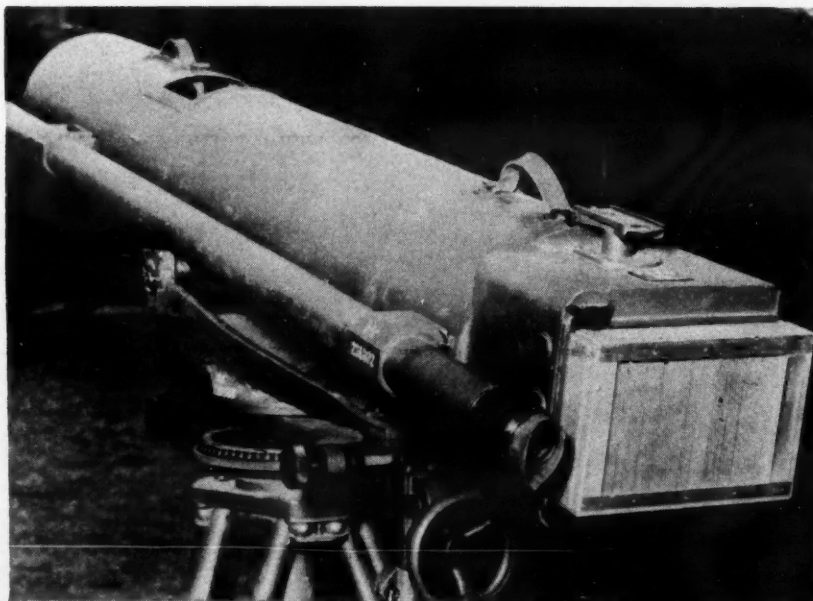
The Vice President and the Speaker of the House are now receiving pay of \$30,000 a year, an increase of \$10,000 for each. In addition, both Barkley and Rayburn have been granted an annual tax-free allowance of \$10,000.

Bikini Wanderers

The natives of Bikini, the little Pacific island where atom bomb tests were held three years ago, have a new home. They have settled on Hunter Island, some 500 miles southeast of Bikini. They voted to go there after rejecting a larger island which the U. S. Navy suggested for them.

The wanderings of the Bikini natives began in 1946. They were removed from their homes when Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands was chosen as the scene of tests for the atom bomb. After the tremendous blasts, deadly radioactivity spread throughout the lagoon, and the natives were not allowed to return. While their leaders sought a new island, the "exiles" of Bikini lived for a time on Kwajalein where the U. S. Navy has a large base.

Hunter Island was finally selected as a new home. Although it is only about a mile long, it is more fertile than some of the neighboring islands. Since there are plenty of coconut trees, the former residents of Bikini will be able to make a living by collecting copra, the dried coconut meat which is used in making oil.



THIS GERMAN CAMERA, with a lens of 100-inch focal length, was used by the Nazis during the war to take pictures of British coastal defenses. It took pictures across the English Channel from France—a distance of 26 miles. The camera is now being used experimentally in this country.

Union Pension Plan

The United Automobile Workers, one of the largest unions in the country, is planning to ask for pensions and medical care benefits as well as for a wage increase when it discusses the terms of new contracts with the automobile manufacturers. If the UAW wins acceptance of its "social security" plan, it is considered likely that other unions may put forward similar requests in negotiations with their employers.

The leaders of the automobile workers say that private industry should provide pensions and medical care because employees cannot save enough to pay for these benefits themselves. It is argued that many corporations now give pensions and other benefits to their top executives and that the same consideration should be shown their workers.

Spokesmen for management claim that such benefits would be much too costly for private concerns and, furthermore, that these payments would considerably increase the prices of their products. They also argue that they already contribute to the social security benefits provided through the government and should not be expected to make further payments for the same purpose.

UN Mediator

An American has been playing an important part in the peace talks on the island of Rhodes between representatives of Israel and Egypt. He is Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, a United Nations official. As mediator in the Pales-

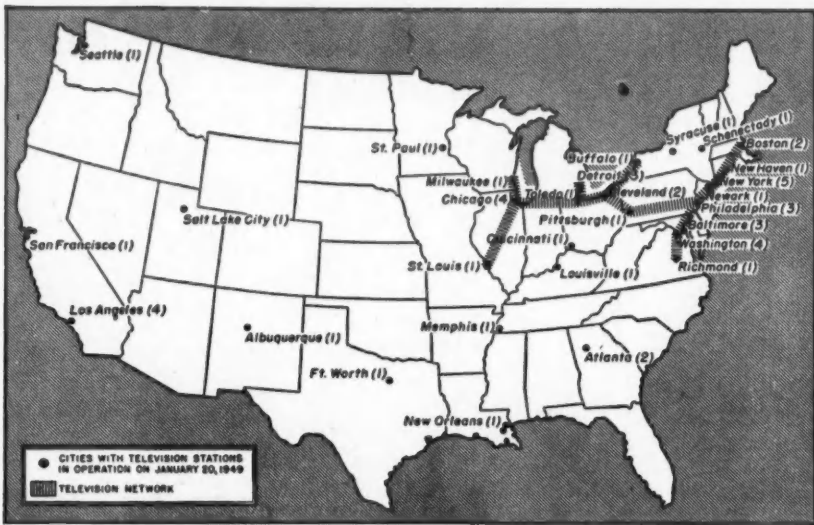


RALPH BUNCHE, a U. S. citizen, who has represented the United Nations at the peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt.

tine dispute, he has presided over the conference and tried to bring the conflicting parties together on peaceful terms.

Dr. Bunche joined the United Nations in 1946 as head of the trusteeship division but for the last year and a half he has been concerned principally with the Palestine situation. Following the assassination of Count Bernadotte last September, he became the top UN official in peace negotiations between the Jews and Arabs in the Holy Land.

The grandson of an American slave, Bunche was born in Detroit in 1904. He was educated at the University of California and at Harvard, and also studied abroad. He was a professor of political science at Howard University in Washington, D. C., for a number of years, and then held an



MANY CITIES now have television broadcasting facilities, and a network connects the East Coast with numerous cities of the Middle West

important post in the State Department. He is at present "on loan" from the Department of State and may return to his position there when the peace talks between Israel and Egypt have been concluded. A UN commission is then expected to take over the job in Palestine.

Tourist Trade

Great Britain is earning an unusually large number of dollars from the American "tourist trade." Last year, 100,000 Americans visited the British Isles and spent 50 million dollars there. This year, about 150,000 residents of the United States are likely to journey to Britain and they are expected to spend between 60 and 65 million dollars.

Visitors from America spend their money in Britain in a variety of ways, just as they do in other foreign countries through which they travel. They visit historic monuments, stay at famous hotels, and take trips through the English countryside.

Travel officials in Great Britain say that their country receives a greater

income from entertaining American tourists than from almost any product it sells to the United States.

City Managers

More cities are now run by city managers than ever before. According to the American Municipal Association, there are, at present, city managers in 876 cities, whereas a year ago there were city managers in only 808.

The mayor of a city or town is usually elected to his position but a city manager is appointed to the job he holds by the city council.

A city manager is normally a man who is specially trained for his duties and he understands fully how a local government should work. He oversees the activity of all departments, ranging from the fire and police departments to those of the city treasurer and the city attorney.

Staunton, Virginia, appointed the first city manager in the United States in 1908. Today, there are such officials in some cities in Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Canada, as well as in cities in many of our states.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The explorer, bowing low, approached the chief of the savages.

"I come to you from beyond the sunset," the white man began, "from the Great White King."

"Tell me," interrupted the chief, "why don't you guys do something about the punk radio programs you send over here?"

Customer: "You said this blanket is all wool, and yet it is plainly marked cotton."
Clerk: "Well, you see, we marked it that way to fool the moths."

Director: "Don't forget now. You look around, discover that someone is chasing you, then you dive off this 200-foot cliff."

Stunt Man: "But there's only six inches of water at the bottom!"
Director: "Sure, you don't think we want you to drown, do you?"

Student (being arrested): "But, officer, I'm a college man."

Policeman: "I'm sorry, but ignorance is no excuse!"

"At last," said the ambitious young novelist, "I have written something that will be accepted by the first magazine it is sent to."

"What is it?" asked his friend.

"A check for a year's subscription."

"Only a fool is certain about anything," declares a college professor. Are you certain about that professor?"

Waiter: "The gentleman over there says his soup isn't fit for a pig."
Manager: "Then take it away, and bring him some that is."

We'd all get more mileage in life if we'd never shift our mouths into high gear until our brains are turning over.



"Here is a real collector's item—'Jack and the Bean Stalk' recorded by Uncle Billy Davis back in '45"

Readers Say—

I think that the United Nations plan for the study and development of the Amazon River Basin has many possibilities. For one thing, if crops were grown in the Basin, they could be sent to many countries that do not now produce enough food of their own.

FRANCES PLANTS,
Lean, West Virginia

I agree with Congressman Klein's proposal for inducing people to vote. There would be many more ballots cast at election time if citizens knew that they would receive a \$30 reduction on their taxes.

DOROTHY HUSMAN,
Anamosa, Iowa

I definitely oppose the suggestion made by Congressman Klein that people who vote receive a \$30 reduction in their taxes. Isn't voting a privilege of which we should be proud? I believe that if a person is not interested in voting, he should not be bribed or forced to do so.

MARY ELIZABETH ALTHOEN,
Biwabik, Minnesota

In our opinion, the proposed plan for improving the social security system is a good one. However, we think that the amount paid in by every worker should be increased considerably. In this way, people who retire would be able to own their own home and, possibly, a car. Thus, they would be quite happy and would not just be living on a bare subsistence level.

JUDY MCCULLOUGH and
LORRAINE DAVENPORT,
Missoula, Montana

I do not believe that the displaced persons in Europe are suffering as much as it is said they are. I have seen pictures in which many of them looked quite content.

JAMES W. HALL,
New Castle, Pennsylvania

I believe that we should permit as many refugees as possible to enter our country. These people are without sufficient food or clothing and they need assistance. If the United States does not help them, who will?

JOYCE WOHLLEBER,
Racine, Wisconsin

It seems to me that the people of Washington, D. C., should be allowed to vote. After all, they are American citizens and are entitled to the rights granted to citizens under the Constitution. They are entitled to select their representatives in Congress and the officials of their local government.

EUGENE SLAY,
Silsbee, Texas

(Address your letters to: THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.)

Many Problems Lie Ahead of Korean Republic

(Concluded from page 1)

government, and they take their orders from Russia.

While we still maintain troops in southern Korea, impartial observers agree that we are not interfering in any way with the independent native government which was established there last year under the supervision of the United Nations. The leaders of this government have asked for and received valuable assistance from our military forces, but no American compulsion has been used. The 20 million southern Koreans are free to govern their affairs as they see fit.

Correspondent Raymond tells of some of the ways in which the United States has helped South Korea since the end of the war. Before the present independent government was set up there, our occupation leaders put through some important land reforms. They took the land which was formerly owned by the Japanese and divided it among large numbers of Koreans.

This reform program, according to Mr. Raymond, "created 500,000 farm-owning families out of tenants who had been paying 60 per cent of their crops to the (Japanese) landlords for the right to till the soil. Under the farm purchase plan, erstwhile tenants are today paying 20 per cent of their crops to the state under a 15-year purchase plan. At the end of this period the title to their land is to be theirs. Another 5 per cent of the crops goes to the state in taxes.

"The American program, incidentally, outdoes the vaunted farm reform



A MAIN STREET in Seoul, Korea—the capital of the new republic

HAMILTON FROM THREE LIONS

in the field of education. "When our Army moved into that country," he says, "it was estimated that only 21 per cent of the population had ever attended school. The remaining 79 per cent could neither read nor write.

"Under American direction, the number of Korean children in elementary schools has increased from 1,500,000 to 2,225,000, the number of Korean teachers from 13,700 to about 35,000, and the number of elementary schools from 2,694 to 3,442. About one million adults are today attending classes in reading and writing.

"The Americans have published 14 million textbooks in the simple Korean alphabet or *hangul*, established nine normal schools for the training of teachers, and raised the number of agricultural high schools from 60 to 120. But Koreans still have a great deal to learn before they can even know what goes on in their own country."

Despite the valuable assistance we have lent the southern Koreans, they still have tremendous room for progress along all lines. Their living standards are still among the most primitive in the world.

It will be extremely hard to improve economic conditions in Korea so long as the nation remains divided.

In order to prosper, the two sections of Korea need to trade with each other. The northern part, home of 9 million Koreans, contains nearly all the raw materials for the nation's industries. In the southern area, where 20 million people live, are most of the farms.

There are some factories in southern Korea, but in order to operate, they need the minerals, such as coal, graphite, and metals, which are to be found in the north. The entire country needs food from the southern region, but the farms here cannot produce much without fertilizer. The plants which manufacture fertilizer are in the north.

These examples show how the division of Korea is stifling that country's agriculture and industry, and is keeping the people in poverty. Hard times, though, are nothing new for the Korean people. Before 1910, when

the land was independent, the government was corrupt and inefficient.

Under Japanese rule, which began in 1910, Korea became quite productive, but natives received little of the benefit. Japan took Korean rice, timber, and minerals. She allowed the soil to become poor from lack of fertilizer. She used the Koreans for unskilled labor, and would not give them opportunities to hold good jobs in industry or the government.

In view of the handicaps under which the Koreans have lived for so many years, poverty, disease, and illiteracy are to be expected. Even under favorable conditions, which do not now exist, a long time would probably be required for the development of Korea's farms and industries to the point where that country could support its dense population well. It has approximately 30 million people in an area not much larger than that of Kansas. A great deal of the land, particularly in northern Korea, is extremely mountainous and is not suitable for farming.

The mountains, of course, furnish minerals and hydro-electric power. They still provide timber, though the Japanese cut away many of the forests.



THE BROKEN LINE across the middle of this map shows the division between the northern and southern governments.

While Korea is a backward country today, in ancient times it was noted for its literature and inventions. For instance, movable metal type was first used in that land, about 50 years before Gutenberg developed it in Europe.

The Koreans are a proud, excitable people. The Japanese never succeeded in destroying their desire for independence. As a result of this nationalistic feeling, many southern Koreans resent the presence of our troops in their land, even though they realize the dangers that would exist if U. S. soldiers were not there.

There is a limit to how much our country can help the southern Koreans, but we have promised the new republic 300 million dollars of Marshall Plan funds during the next three years. This money will be used in helping to modernize agricultural and industrial methods as well as to improve educational standards.

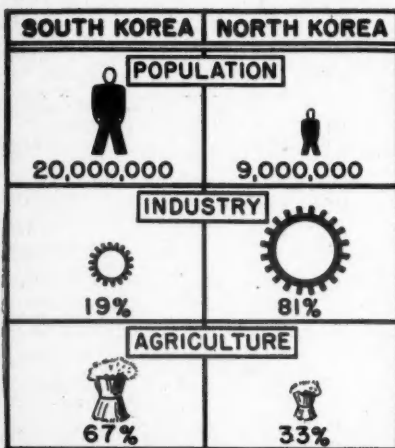
"Individual" Sports

Alice Marble, former women's national tennis champion, recently raised an interesting question concerning school athletics. "Why is it," asked Miss Marble, "that more schools do not give greater emphasis to tennis, badminton, and other 'individual' sports?"

The question posed by Miss Marble has been raised from time to time by other persons. The former tennis champion and those who agree with her feel that "team" sports, although desirable, are ordinarily played for only a few years. For example, the average football player seldom, if ever, participates in this sport after his school and college days.

On the other hand, the person who has learned to play an "individual" game such as tennis during his school days is likely to continue the sport for many years and to derive much lasting enjoyment from it. He will get much healthful exercise and his interest in athletics will not be confined to his being a spectator.

In view of the long-range benefits of "individual" sports, Miss Marble's question deserves serious study.



A COMPARISON of northern and southern Korea

in Soviet-controlled northern Korea, where charges average about 30 per cent of the crops and where only members of the Communist Party may have a share in land to which the state and the state alone has title."

During the period of Japanese rule, little attention was given to the health of the Korean people. As a result, most Koreans live under very unsanitary conditions, and disease takes a heavy toll. But American occupation authorities, before southern Korea became independent, waged a strenuous health campaign in that land. They gave more than 100 million vaccinations and inoculations to the people. They sought to improve sanitation in every way possible. Today, American leaders in Korea are cooperating with the native government in the effort to raise health standards to a higher level.

Perhaps the greatest contribution which the United States has made to Korea, according to Mr. Raymond, is

Science News

FOR many years the native witch doctors of Africa have been treating disease with herbs and drugs found in the bush country. The secrets of their medicines have been closely guarded. Recently, however, these medicine men agreed to let British scientists examine some of their brews and potions in a modern laboratory.

It is estimated that many months will be required to identify all of the drugs. After this preliminary work is finished, the medicines will be tested out on laboratory animals in order to determine whether or not they can be used effectively.

A tougher "super-jeep" is now being manufactured for military and civilian use. It is made of tubular steel, and resembles a low-slung truck. The jeep has no springs, but it does have balloon tires which absorb some of the bumps. The jeep is of such rugged construction that it could, if necessary, be dropped from a plane without benefit of a parachute.

Geophysical crews, armed with the newest scientific instruments, are scouting the province of Alberta, Canada, in a search for new oil wells. An oil boom is already in progress in the Canadian province, with 85 drilling rigs now at work.

Although Canada is producing only 40,000 barrels of oil a day—the United



TELEPHONE SERVICE for cars is becoming more and more popular

States produces five and one-half million barrels a day—it has doubled its production in the past two years. Extensive plans are now being carried out to increase oil output so that Canada may eventually be able to produce most of the oil it needs.

Many automobiles will soon be equipped with telephones so that calls may be made or received while cars are on the highway. Already, 60 cities in this country and in Canada are offering "mobile telephone service," and 4,000 vehicles are now equipped with radio telephones. Additional cities will be brought into the "circuit" soon.

An acid, popularly known as "PAS," is being tested along with the drug streptomycin in the treatment of tuberculosis. Doctors making the tests say that the acid seems to be effective against tuberculosis germs which have become resistant to streptomycin, so that the two drugs, used together, become doubly effective.

—By HAZEL LEWIS.



ARABS in the Negeb desert, near the Dead Sea

The Disputed Desert

Jews Are at Work on Dry-Farming and Irrigation Project in the Negeb Area, Bone of Israeli-Arab Contention

NEWS stories about the Holy Land frequently mention a region known as the Negeb. This area, lying in southern Palestine, is a desert, but Jews and Arabs have struggled fiercely for control over it. Most of the recent warfare between Egypt and Israel took place in the Negeb section, and the area has been a bone of contention in the peace talks between those nations.

Why is there such strong interest in a desert region? The Jews regard the Negeb as a land of great promise. They know that, through irrigation, part of this desert can be turned into a rich farming area. Arabs, on the other hand, feel that they are being pushed out of a land which they have long occupied.

The Negeb merges gradually into the rest of Palestine and has no definite northern boundary, but in general it contains nearly as much land as does the state of Connecticut. It was probably inhabited by about 50,000 Arabs when the war between Israel and the Arab countries began, but we cannot be sure. The number did not remain the same, because most of the Arabs wandered from place to place.

If the scattered oases of the Negeb no longer furnished enough vegetation for a tribe's goats and camels, the group folded its tents and moved to some nearby land. Near the seacoast and along the caravan routes, however, there have been a few permanent Arab villages.

About 1,500 years ago, the Negeb was a flourishing region. Its residents at that time were highly skilled in the conservation of water, and were able to raise good crops. There were fine cities, the remains of which still exist.

Palestine's Jews are following in the footsteps of those people who inhabited the Negeb in ancient times. Jewish farm settlements established in the region have managed to raise sizable crops of grain, vegetables, fruit, and olives. They do this by carefully conserving the water which falls during the Negeb's heavy but very infrequent rainstorms. There are plans for bringing still more water—piping it from the vicinity of Lake Tiberias in northern Palestine. The Jews are experimenting with many kinds of plants, to determine which will grow best in the Negeb.

The establishment of Jewish farm communities in this region was begun

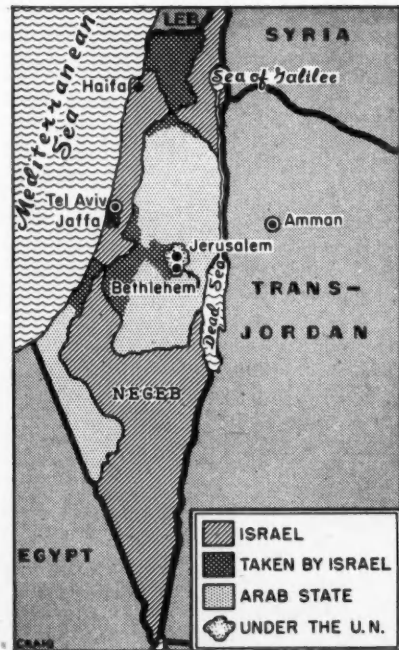
several years ago. At present there are more than 20 of these settlements, mainly along the northern edge of the desert. Jewish leaders have contended that, if Israel gets permanent possession of the Negeb, a third of this region can be brought to life within the next ten years and made to provide room for thousands of immigrants.

Farming is only part of the plan that has been made for the Negeb. It is known that the area has deposits of manganese and copper. Large quantities of potash and bromine have already been obtained from the shores of the salty Dead Sea, which lies at the northeastern corner of the region.

—By THOMAS K. MYER.

A new international weather code was put into effect January 1st. Meteorologists in many nations now use the same code to send and receive their weather information.

When the people in Borculo, a small town in the Netherlands, heard about the recent tornado in Warren, Arkansas, they offered their aid. The Dutch town is familiar with disaster. It was struck by a tornado in 1925, and nearly destroyed again in World War II.



THE NEGBE DESERT, in what was formerly Palestine, may be developed by the Jews in Israel.

Your Vocabulary

In each of the sentences below match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are to be found on page 8, column 4.

1. She was able to give the group a *graphic* (graf'ik) description. (a) pictorial and vivid (b) geographical and scientific (c) complicated and dull (d) humorous and interesting.
2. An *acid* (ak'id) odor filled the chemical factory. (a) pleasant (b) biting (c) unusual (d) sickening.
3. His friend's *raillery* (ral'er-i) displeased him. (a) attitude (b) anger (c) stubbornness (d) jesting.
4. The crime was *premeditated* (pre-med'i-ta-ted). (a) very serious (b) brutal (c) planned beforehand (d) unintentional.
5. His decision was *irrevocable* (i-rev'o-kuh-bl). (a) a hasty one (b) extremely unwise (c) one which could not be changed.
6. The article had one *trenchant* (tren'chant) statement. (a) startling (b) political (c) witty (d) penetrating.
7. They ignored his *vapid* (vap'id) remarks. (a) dull (b) brutal (c) sarcastic (d) ignorant.
8. The *insurgent* (in-sur'jent) group continued its struggle. (a) scientific (b) rebel (c) medical (d) determined.

Know How

THERE are some people who rigidly adhere to the formal rules of social conduct while remaining ignorant of their general purpose. They observe the letter of the law while ignoring its spirit. If one does not constantly keep in mind this spirit, it makes little difference how well he may hold his fork, bow and scrape at the proper time, come and go as etiquette demands, and follow every rule set forth in the book. It takes far more than external polish to make a well-bred person.

The purpose behind all rules of social conduct is to make human relationships more harmonious and pleasant. If we are supposed to do certain things and refrain from doing others, it is generally because the prescribed course of action will make our social relations run more smoothly. Consideration for others is the primary purpose to bear in mind. There are dozens of ways in which this purpose may be carried out. Here are a few of them:

Be courteous and kindly at all times. There is no excuse for rudeness. Avoid making cutting remarks which may hurt another person's feelings. If you cannot say something complimentary about a person, say nothing at all.

In a group, see that no one is left out of the conversation. Similarly, befriend those who are new to your social group or school. Do not be a snob. Do not be afraid of calling on older people, friends or relatives, who would be made happy by your visit.

Do not have two sets of manners, one for home and one for company. It is as important to observe the rules of social behavior in the home as at the most formal function.

Career for Tomorrow -- Radio Announcer

JOBs as radio or television announcers are attractive to young men who have suitable voices and who are able to speak freely and well on a wide variety of subjects. Young women who have these qualities may also be interested in this kind of work, but they will find their best opportunities on special programs—dramatic presentations or discussions designed particularly for housewives. Men hold almost all the jobs as radio announcers—and this article is confined to a discussion of their work.

A large part of the announcer's job is well known to all of us. He introduces the many programs that are broadcast, reads the news reports and the "commercials," and announces the station's identification letters. He may also preside as master of ceremonies at round-table discussions, and he must always be ready to ad lib whenever a program is delayed or some other unforeseen difficulty develops.

Behind the scenes is another part of the announcer's job—preparation for his broadcasts. Each day he must study his schedule carefully and go over the scripts he is to read so that he can present the material smoothly and with the right emphasis. He must be sure that he can pronounce each word and that he understands its meaning so he will not stumble and hesitate when he reads it.

Announcers who are employed by small stations often play the piano, write scripts, operate controls, or play recordings as a part of their jobs. Those who work for the large studios and for the networks usually become

specialists. Some do only sports announcing, others concentrate on news reporting, or reading the notes for musical programs, and so on. They may help prepare their own scripts, but they seldom have other duties around the studio.

To qualify for work in this field, one should have a college degree or its equivalent in study and travel, and he should have a broad cultural background. He must also have a thorough



PROSPECTIVE radio announcers listen to recordings of their voices.

knowledge of English and be able to pronounce difficult foreign names without hesitation.

A number of colleges and universities give technical courses in radio announcing, as do numerous vocational schools. These courses are valuable, but they do not take the place of experience and general education.

A young man who is considering this field should study speech, English composition, foreign languages, his-

tory, literature, and similar subjects. A prospective sports announcer will not need all these subjects, but he should have as broad a background as possible since he will probably start work as a general announcer.

Beginning jobs in this field pay from \$30 to \$50 a week. The average for experienced announcers with the smaller stations is about \$70 a week. Announcers with the networks earn, on the average, about \$140 a week. A few of the outstanding announcers earn \$500 a week or more.

The field is a glamorous one and it may present opportunities to meet important people and to see important events at first hand. The work is difficult, though, and it requires constant study. Moreover, competition for jobs is very keen.

But, one who has determination and ability may become a successful announcer, or he may find that the work will lead to other positions. He may, for instance, become a script writer, or he may go into the publicity or executive departments of a broadcasting company. Here again, though, a person must remember that the competition will always be keen.

Television is opening new opportunities for both men and women in the broadcasting field, but most of the new jobs will be taken by people who have had experience in radio.

The best information on requirements for work in both television and radio can be secured by talking to persons in your local broadcasting stations.

—By CARRINGTON SHIELDS.

Study Guide

Steel Industry

1. How much steel did the United States produce last year?
2. Compare our nation's output with that of the rest of the world.
3. Explain why there is a shortage of steel in this country.
4. What are some of the effects of this shortage?
5. What recommendations did President Truman recently make concerning the steel industry?
6. According to certain government economists, how much steel should the United States be producing by 1950?
7. Give some arguments used by these officials to support their idea that our output of the metal should be greatly expanded.
8. What arguments are used by the people who oppose expansion of the steel industry on so great a scale?

Discussion

1. On the basis of your present information, do you or do you not believe that America's steel-producing capacity is now being enlarged rapidly enough? Give reasons for your answer.
2. In your opinion, would it be wise for the government to build steel plants in peacetime? Explain your position.

Korea

1. What, according to a correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, would happen if the U. S. troops were to be withdrawn from Korea?
2. Is North Korea free from Soviet domination?
3. What are some of the land reforms that the United States has helped to bring about in southern Korea?
4. How have we helped to raise educational standards there?
5. Tell of one other way in which Americans have assisted the southern Koreans.
6. Why is it so bad from an economic standpoint for Korea to be divided as it is at present?
7. What additional economic aid have we promised the republic of Korea?

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not think that American troops should remain in southern Korea? Explain your answer.
2. Do you favor or oppose further American assistance for that land? Give your reasons.

Miscellaneous

1. Who was recently called "the outstanding man" of World War II by President Truman?
2. Describe early methods by which the mails were carried in the United States.
3. What are the duties of the National Ski Patrol?
4. How much does President Truman now receive in salary and allowances?
5. In addition to wage increases, what are the United Automobile Workers going to ask for when contract discussions with employers are held?
6. Is the practice of having city managers increasing or decreasing in this country?

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Pronunciations

Bikini—bē-kē'nē
Kwajalein—kwah'jah-lane
Negeb—nēg'ēb

Answers to Vocabulary Test

1. (a) pictorial and vivid; 2. (b) biting; 3. (d) jesting; 4. (c) planned beforehand; 5. (c) one which could not be changed; 6. (d) penetrating; 7. (a) dull; 8. (b) rebel.

Historical Backgrounds -- Postal Service

A LETTER mailed in the United States today may take its journey by train, boat, car, highway mail-bus, or plane. In the near future it may travel by helicopter. For three cents it can go anywhere in this vast nation by rail, and for six cents it can go by air.

Our modern postal service is so swift and reliable that we take it for granted. Yet it was not so many years ago that the nation did not have this fast, inexpensive system of communication.

Postal systems themselves are not new, of course. Six centuries before Christ, a Greek historian described the carriers who bore "letters" inscribed on bronze tablets. Later the rules of the far-flung Roman Empire set up a postal service, with messages sped by chariot and horseback.

These early postal systems were for the rulers only—the ordinary people did not get to use them. The first truly national postal system was set up in France about 500 years ago. The postmen rode along the main highways, announcing their coming by blasts on a golden horn and leaving their bundles of mail at inns.

Here in North America the first post office was the Fairbanks tavern in Boston. By 1672, the governor of New York had established a monthly postal service between New York and Boston. As the colonies grew, so did the postal system.

But mail service was still slow, ex-

pensive, and haphazard when Benjamin Franklin became postmaster in 1753. He traveled over the country, checking up on the carriers, and he found that they were careless, that they loafed, and that they often opened and read letters. Under his supervision, the system improved.

Soon the stagecoach replaced the postman on horseback; later the railroad began to take over the carrying of mail. The nation pushed westward and the postal system followed.

Today we measure the time of letter travel by a few days or even hours. In the early years of the postal system it took many days and sometimes weeks to cover the same distances. The hard-riding men of the famed Pony Express, which operated for a short time in 1860, set a record that amazed the country when they car-

ried letters between Missouri and California in a little more than a week.

Our present postal system, which started out in 1789 with 75 post offices, is now described as the largest business in the world. With some 370,000 workers and 42,000 post offices, it takes in a billion dollars a year for the services it performs.

It provides a fast, sure means of communication without which modern business and industry would be crippled. It keeps friends and relatives in close touch with one another, and brings the world to the door of the farmer as well as the city dweller. We have other means of communication, to be sure, but none which are as inexpensive as the mail and none which can perform the same variety of services.



ONE OF THE EARLY PLANES used to carry air mail for the Post Office Department